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       UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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       SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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       INDEPENDENT ASSET MANAGEMENT
       and OLA HOLMSTROM
4556677889910
                        Plaintiffs,
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                                                     07 CV 6431 (JSR)
       DANIEL ZANGER,
                        Defendant.
       ----X
                                                     New York, N.Y.
                                                     October 4, 2007
                                                     4:00 p.m.
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       Before:
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                                HON. JED S. RAKOFF,
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                                                     District Judge
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                                     APPEARANCES
       BALESTRIERE PLLC
            Attorneys for Plaintiff
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       BY: CRAIG STUART LANZA
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       JONES DAY
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            Attorneys for Defendant
            MATTHEW E. SZWAJKOWSKI
THOMAS H. SEAR
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                 (Case called)
                 (In open court)
                 THE DEPUTY CLERK:
                                      Will counsel please state their
       appearances for the record.
      MR. LANZA: Good afternoon, your Honor. Craig Lanza on behalf of Independent Asset Management and Ola Holmstrom.
THE COURT: Good afternoon.
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                MR. LANZA: And, your Honor, I am here with an intern
      from our office Matt Shu.
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                            And Tom Sear for the defendant Daniel
                 MR. SEAR:
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      zanger.
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                MR. SZWAJKOWSKI: Matthew Szwajkowski for the
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defendant Daniel Zanger.

THE COURT: Good afternoon. All right. We're here on the motion to dismiss. Let me hear first from moving counsel.

MR. SEAR: Thank you, your Honor. Your Honor, I'll be brief, because we certainly have I think made the points that we wanted to make in our two briefs, and I know your Honor is exceptionally diligent.

THE COURT: Assuming that I agree with you that certain of the claims should be dismissed -- and I don't think I agree that all of them should, but I think some perhaps should -- why shouldn't it be without prejudice to your claim?

MR. SEAR: Your Honor, I think because a fair reading of the complaint reflects that counsel was fulsome and

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expansive in alleging grievances which we don't think amount to a legally sufficient claims but grievances. And secondly, counsel expanded on them, in our view, in the opposition papers, the point being that we think they have said everything that they have to say and that there's no indication of additional facts that could be pled that would -
THE COURT: Well, for example, if you say that they have failed to indicate which provision or provisions of the

THE COURT: Well, for example, if you say that they have failed to indicate which provision or provisions of the contract they believe have been breached, they in their response indicate that they think they have, in essence, alleged violations of paragraphs 1(e) and 13 of the contract and perhaps 1(g) as well. So why shouldn't they be -- to the extent that you have made an argument that the breach of contract claim should be dismissed because of the failure to allege the specific breaches in the specific paragraphs of the breach, assuming, for the sake of argument, that I agree with that, then you'll have to amend to add those three paragraphs in.

MR. SEAR: Well, I think a fair reading -- I guess the answer is I don't -- I haven't heard anything or read anything from the plaintiffs that would indicate any facts that could be added that would state a claim under those portions of the contract. I mean, one of the points that we make, Judge, is that the contract is pretty clear that they have a breach that would entitle IAM to recover affirmatively. They have to state SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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facts which would, if true, establish first negligence or intentional malfeasance, theft or fraud, the point being that I think at this point there has to be some indication of what facts they would plead that would make alleged breaches of those provisions of the contract constitute gross negligence or intentional malfeasance. There's been no suggestion of any such facts.

Indeed, the affirmative --

THE COURT: Well, the allegation is that Mr. Zanger, quote, induced 125 margin calls and refused to cover a final margin call, and they say those constitute various problems, but including breaches of provisions in the contract. So if you're saying you don't think on any possible view those could constitute breaches of contract, I understand that argument.

MR. SEAR: That's the argument. I mean, the contract -- let me give you a chance, Judge --

THE COURT: So paragraph 1(e), for example, says that
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your client, quote, shall remain in full compliance at all times with prime broker limits, rules or guidelines, and they say those margin calls constitute a violation of various rules and guidelines.

MR. SEAR: I don't think they do, Judge. I think they say that the 125 -- I don't see any allegation in the complaint that says the 125 margin calls violated any guidelines, rules or limits.

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THE COURT: So supposing that is their position that it did, you would agree then they should be given leave to replead. Yes?

MR. SEAR: I still think they should have come forward already and given you an indication that that's what they were I don't understand them to say that the existence of 125 margin calls that were covered that they say were induced by Mr. Zanger constitute a breach of the contract when the contract itself explicitly provides in 1(a) for 4-to-1 leverage, which is inconsistent with the inducing of those margin calls being a breach of the agreement.

Let me go on to say they do say that the circumstances

surrounding the final margin call

THE COURT: Well, paragraph 23 of their complaint they say, quote, defendant constantly ran afoul of the requirements of the agreement and the exchange he was trading. Now, I don't know what they have specifically in mind, but if it violated the exchange rules and that's what they have in mind and they have some specific rules in mind and they think that, therefore, by violating those rules, he violated both 1(e) and 13, why shouldn't they be given leave to replead?

MR. SEAR: Judge, I understand that leave to replead is literally given. I have the sincere belief that able counsel for the plaintiffs, if they had specific rules of the exchanges or prime brokers that they say were breached by the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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125 margin calls, we would have heard of it.

THE COURT: All right. Well, let's find out. Let me interrupt you. Are there specific rules?

Yes, your Honor, there are. what? MR. LANZA:

THE COURT:

MR. LANZA: There were rules from the prime broker. There's a whole host of exchanges from the prime broker --

THE COURT: Give me a rule that you say they broke. MR. LANZA: Well, the margin calls themselves were

considered violations by the prime broker. In effect, what happened here -

THE COURT: Wait a minute. Well, you say that the defendant constantly ran afoul of the requirements for the agreement and the exchange he was trading on. What is the requirements of the exchange that you are referring to?

MR. LANZA: Judge, what we meant by that was the prime

broker as well as the administrator. This was what was contemplated by the exchange. This is the vehicle for which IFL was able to make those trades. Because of the --

THE COURT: Excuse me. So are you saying that there's no express rule of any exchange that they violated directly? MR. LANZA: No, your Honor. I'm saying I can't at

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        this time cite chapter and verse as to what that rule is, but I
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        can say
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                    THE COURT: Well, that's the gauntlet that your SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.
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        adversary has laid down in his papers. If you are not ready to
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        tell me today in court in oral argument after requesting leave
        to replead, when will you be ready? I mean, this is your
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        opportunity.
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                    MR. LANZA: Well, your Honor, it really would just
        require taking a look at the e-mail exchanges from the prime broker to IFL specifically to Independent Asset Management saying you are in violation of our rules. You've done this 125
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        times, or saying --
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                    THE COURT:
                                   Do they say that?
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                   MR. LANZA:
                                  They do say that. There are exchanges
        from a woman named Giovana Artura who works for Goldman, Sachs
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        who was consistently irate over these margin calls, and they
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        were --
        THE COURT: Well, being consistently irate doesn't state a breach of contract. It may, you know, give her lots of stress, but I understand that's part of being an employee of
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        Goldman, Sachs anyway. But does she say you violated the
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        rules?
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                   MR. LANZA: Yes, your Honor. It's our understanding
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        that she does, and she actually indicates which rules were
        violated by these margin calls.
THE COURT: All right.
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        MR. LANZA: In addition, Judge, if I may, if we were allowed to replead, one other fact which we saw as something
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        that buttressed our argument and didn't necessarily need to
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       come in because of the sort of plain-statement rules that are here, but a very significant fact is the fact that Dan Zanger wasn't compliant with IAM. There were a number of exchanges,
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        for example, where these margin calls were never recorded.
        They only found out --
                   THE COURT: Let me go back to Mr. Sear. Mr. Sear
        your adversary, though arguably less prepared than he ideally
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        might have been, says that there are specific e-mails that
       identify specific rules that allegedly were violated. Why shouldn't he be given the opportunity to put that into his
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        complaint?
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                   MR. SEAR: Because the standard for the alleged breach
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       of contract here is one where they have to plead facts which,
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       if true, would establish intentional malfeasance or gross
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       negligence.
                   THE COURT: No. No. We're talking about the breach
       of contract.
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                   MR. SEAR: Yes. That's the standard under the
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       contract, Judge.
                   THE COURT: The --
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                  MR. SEAR:
                                That's the only way -- it's very important,
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       Judge.
                  THE COURT: No. I understand what you're saying, but
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       I don't understand how that can be a basis for a dismissal.
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7A4GZANC 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 other words, he says there are a bunch of e-mails saying that your client repeatedly violated the rules. So why doesn't that motion to dismiss constitute a sufficient basis to constitute gross negligence? MR. SEAR: Because by itself, that factual allegation, as general as it is, if true, does not rise to the level of establishing, if true, gross negligence, which under New York law applicable here -- I think we both agree on that -- is 8 9 conduct that smacks of intentional wrongdoing or intentional 10 malfeasance, which is intentional wrongdoing.

Keep in mind, your Honor, this is a situation in 11 12 which --THE COURT: No. Let's be clear. Gross negligence, not only under the law of New York but everywhere, does not 13 14 15 require as much intentionality as a nonnegligent intent. 16 MR. SEAR: Right. The phrase that is used in the case 17 that I think both sides cite is it smacks of intentional 18 wrongdoing.

THE COURT: There's nothing like a good smacking, but it's hard to know what that means in the context of a complaint.

MR. SEAR: Well, we have cited in our brief, your Honor, the cases which say you've got to plead gross negligence or intentional malfeasance, sticking with gross --THE COURT: Well, I'm not arguing with you at the

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moment that they have necessarily pled -- it seems to me crystal clear at least some of their claims are not adequately pled. Without going through each and every claim for the moment, the question I'm posing is why shouldn't they be given another bite at the apple?

MR. SEAR: I have to say I'm surprised to hear counsel say what he just said, because I would have expected it. If they had that, we would have heard that before. This is news to me in terms of the alleged violations I guess of -- I think he is saying of the exchange based upon the 125 margin calls. My understanding is there's nothing wrong with margin calls. You have to cover a margin call. Margin calls were covered here. Whenever you trade on leverage, which is explicitly contemplated under this, you're invariably going to end up with margin calls.

THE COURT: Well, I'm going to interrupt you, because I think it is unlikely that they will be able to replead at least some of their claims, but I really think I would be inclined to face a well-accepted Second Circuit precedent if I didn't give them one more shot.

Now, there are some claims -- and let's turn to them -- where it's not a question of adding more pleadings. And I'm referring to the ones that are inconsistent with an express contract claim like a breach of fiduciary duty and unjust enrichment and a promissory estoppel claim.
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But my question for you, Mr. Sear, is you have asserted or do you intend or at least want to keep open the option of asserting that the contract itself is invalid? Page 5

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you do, then they'd complete that in the alternative agreement. MR. SEAR: We do not. We rest on the contract. defended on the contract. We think the contract provisions provide a defense to all of these claims. And so I appreciate what you are saying, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So let me turn, if I may -and I will come right back to you in a minute -- to your adversary. And given that assertion, isn't it crystal clear that the fiduciary duty of unjust enrichment and promissory estoppel claims have to go?

MR. LANZA: Given that assertion and in the case with the unjust enrichment and promissory estoppel claims, provided the other side is willing to stipulate that the contract is a valid --

THE COURT: Yeah. What they are stipulating is they will not assert the invalidity of the contract. Correct? MR. SEAR: Correct.

MR. LANZA: However, Judge, I believe the fiduciary duty arises from a totally different standard. This is a joint venture. There are cases out there -- for example, the other side relies on a case called Cadbury.

THE COURT: Okay. I agree with you that the fiduciary SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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duty is a different -- not necessarily the same analysis. know there are many, many arguments that both sides make here, and I don't mean to cut you short, but you did give me very full papers on both sides. What I think I should do is issue no later than Tuesday of next week a bottom-line order with an opinion to follow saying which claims are gone, period, which claims are not gone, period, and which claims are gone without prejudice to replead it.

why don't we talk now on that third category of -- a

contract claim would be a good example -- how long you want to replead the ones that I'm going to dismiss without prejudice.

MR. LANZA: Well, your Honor, we wouldn't need much time. I mean, it's a question of me going back to my client, going through what's there. He has already sent me things that involve exchanges between him and Goldman, Sachs.

THE COURT: So two weeks?

MR. LANZA: That seems reasonable, Judge.

THE COURT: So two weeks from Tuesday would be October Then the movant against some of the repleaded claims, 23rd.

maybe adopting large parts of your existing -
MR. SEAR: We very well may. I'm -
THE COURT: Well, I'll give you that opportunity.
assuming you wanted to, could you do that within two weeks after?

MR. SEAR: Yes.

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THE COURT: So that would be November 6th, answering papers November 20th, reply papers November 27th. I don't think I need oral argument at that point. And I would get you a bottom-line ruling on that by December 7th in honor of Pearl Harbor day.

So what I think you ought to do -- and you don't have to submit it to me today. Wait till you get my bottom-line ruling. But prepare a new case management plan -- because I

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know you are going to bring one -- premised on all discovery kicking in after December 7th, after which you'll know where it stands, and with all discovery to be completed within five months thereafter. Okay?

MR. SEAR: Thanks very much.

MR. LANZA: Thanks, your Honor.

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